CITIZENSHIP.

ness to discuss the case of Kosta, and with at least as much contrariety of knowledge and judgment as usually characterizes our editorial discussions, in which party bias is often more discernible than reaing upon it would seem to make too plain to admit of a doubt. We recur to the subject at present for the purpose of introducing the annexed brief article from the pen of an eminent jurist and statesman, and, we may add, an ardent friend of the

The laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization require, among other things, a residence of five seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States, provided "that no person who shall arrive * in the United States from and after the time when this * act shall take effect shall be admitted to become a citi-* zen of the United States who shall not for the continued * term of five years next preceding his admission as afore-* seid have resided within the United States, without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of

By the act of June 26th, 1848, the provision in the words in italies was repealed by a bill which was introduced into the Senate by Mr. DICKINSON, of New York. I have not his remarks before me, but I think he intended only to remedy the inconvenience of certain temporary absences from the territory of the United States, which as the law then stood, would oblige the applicant, in case of such absence, to begin de novo. Certainly neither Mr. Dickinson nor Congress imagined that a foreigner's mere declaration of intention to become a citizen could constitute him one; or that his declaration of intention to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate was in any way equivalent to an oath of allegiance to the United States, from which would result the corresponding duty of protection.

The foreigner takes no oath to support the Constitution of the United States when he makes his declaration, nor renounces any former allegiance, but only declares his inhe remains within our territory, or under our flag, he is of course entitled to protection; but when not within our zenship upon a full compliance with our naturalization laws, what possible claim can he have to our protection? He owes the United States neither the allegiance of the citizen nor the qualified allegiance of the temporary resident, and so there is nothing from which the duty of protection can result.

I was glad to see a denial that the Attorney General of the United States was the author of the rhapsodical, mystified, and extravagant article on the case of Martin Kosta which appeared in a Boston paper, and which a New York paper ascribed to Gen. Cusuing. The ignorance and presumption which may be laughed at in a newspaper essayist could not be otherwise than discreditable in a high public functionary.

While the people of the United States admire the gallantry of Capt. INGRAHAM, and the generous indignation which doubtless prompted him, they should not forget that the outrage upon Kosta was not a violation of our territory or flag, or of the rights of an American citizen: and that our ships of war are not sent to foreign stations to redress the wrongs of those who have no claim to the protection of our Government.

A former reference which we made to the repealing act, and the alfusion to it by our correspondent our laws. above, have induced us to refer to the journals and debates of Congress, and copy for the information INSON in favor of the repealing bill

IN SENATE, JUNE 19, 1848.

the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States."

ing compelled to be absent from the United States since the notification of their intention, to obtain relief. He and if there was opposition he must ask for the yeas and navs on his motion.

Mr. Underwood asked whether the bill proposed that the time an individual might be absent from the United to the granting of the certificate?

Mr. Dickinson replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Breese said that if the applicant for naturalizabe counted.

Mr. CALHOUN referred to another bill on the subject of would be advisable to have the whole subject before the Senate at the same time. He would therefore prefer that this bill be informally passed over.

Mr. WESTCOTT was opposed to the bill, and gave some reasons which were inaudible from his position under the

Mr. Berrien explained the law as it would stand after residence should be completed. If the applicant for a certificate were absent any part of that time, it would remain for the court to decide whether that absence was sufficient to prevent the issuing of the certificate. As the law now come a citizen, sets his foot out of the United States he American principle of naturalization. must go through the full term of ave years' residence again. Under this bill he may be called away for a short period by business, but, having filed his desire to become naturalized, the court may decide that there is no sufficient reason for his going again over the whole term of probation.

The bill was then considered, and read a third time and

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 22, 1848. private vessels of the United States," passed March 3,

1818, was read a first and second time, when-Mr. BIRDSALL moved that the bill be now read a third practical operation of the law of naturalization, as now and showed the necessity of the bill to relieve persons thus been prevented from obtaining the residence required by law.

Mr. McCLERNAND further explained the object of the had enlisted in the service of the country, and had been sent beyond its limits in the prosecution of the war, fell had previously notified their intention of being natu- exercise of a doubtful power.

Mr. HOLMES, of New York, moved the previous ques tion, which was seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the bill was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays: Yeas 165, nays 4.

The reader will perceive from the above proceedings that the motive of Congress in removing the re-

among us just long enough to make a declaration of intention, then quit the country as long as they please, perhaps during "four years and eleven months," as Mr. BREESE remarked, yet retaining the privilege of returning the last month of the The newspapers continue with unabated earnest-The reader will perceive, instead, that the repealing act was to relieve the disability which would otherwise have been incurred by those true men who entered the ranks of our armies and went abroad under the son. This trait, while equally marked in the treat- flag of the country to fight its battles; not for such ment of Kosta's case, is the more remarkable as it birds of passage as Kosta, who are here to-day and presents simply a legal question, which the law bear- to-morrow gone no one knows whither, or for what

The novel principles put forth in recent articles copied into the official paper, respecting the rights of aliens or probationary candidates for citizenship, which appear to us too extravagant to be addressed to readers possessing any knowledge of the law, or any respect for it, induce us to admit another article, years within the United States. The 12th section of the from a highly intelligent source, on the case of act of March 3d, 1813, chapter 42, for the regulation of Kosta. The assertion, as a general principle, that the mere "declaration" of an alien-while it gives him not here the rights of a citizen-entitles him abroad to the protection of a citizen, seems to us

interest. The facts of the case, as we gather them from the many reports, are as follows : MARTIN KOSTA, a Hun garian by birth, and a subject of Austria, immigrated to the United States, and, after his arrival there and a short residence, declared, under oath, as required by the law, his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to Austria. About a year after making this declaration he left the territory of the United States animo revertendi. and went into that of the Ottoman Empire, a third independent Power. While in the Ottoman Empire he was seized by Austria, and imprisoned as an Austrian subject for an alleged political offence, said to have been committed anterior to his immigration to the United States. tention to do so. (See act of 1802, chapter 28.) While It was not charged by Austria that he was at the time of seizure engaged in conspiring against her laws or peace, or was in the territory of Turkey for that purpose. Upon territory or under our flag, and before admission to citi- hearing of the seizure of Kosta, Capt. INGRAHAM, the commander of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, under the advice of our diplomatic agent ad interim at Constantinople, demanded his release, and upon the refusal of the Austrian officer to surrender him took prompt and decided measures to enforce his demand. Fortunately, the intervention of other parties prevented a resort to arms, and Kosta was released from confinement, and handed over to the care of the French Consul.

The question now for us to consider is, was the conduct of Capt. Inguanam justifiable upon American principles under the laws of nations? We think that it was.

Our first position is, that the seizure of Kosta by Austria, as effected within the territory of Turkey, a free and ndependent Empire, was an open violation of the laws of society which nature has established between nations, and a direct attack upon the welfare and safety of society, and that as such all nations have the right, if Turkey is too weak to maintain her own integrity, to come to her aid, and by a resort to forcible means to preserve it

Our second position is, that the seizure of Kosta by Austria on Turkish soil was a practical denial of a fundamental American principle, namely, the right of expatriation, as embodied in our Constitution and provided for by

Acting upon the general principle admitted by all writers on the natural law, "that all men inherit from naof our readers the reasons given by Senator Dick. ture a perfect liberty and independence, of which they cannot be deprived without their own consent," the United States assert the right of every man to elect the form of government under which he desires to live, and have Mr. Dickinson moved to postpone the previous orders enacted laws prescribing the course to be pursued by itizens or subjects of other countries desiring to become citizens of our own. Another American principle is, not to admit political offence as a bar to naturalization. We Mr. DICKINSON stated that the object of this bill was make no inquiry into the previous political history of an to enable these todividuals who had not been able to per- alien, but admit him to citizenship upon his compliance feet their letters of naturalization, in consequence of be- with our laws. The first step towards naturalization that bona fide intention to become a citizen and to renounce all had been for four years trying to get this bill through, allegiance and fidelity to the State or potentate of which he is at the time a citizen or subject. Now, what is the actual effect of this declaration upon the alien's relations to the society he intends entering, to that he intends renouncing, and to society at large? It does not entitle States was to be made up by subsequent residence, prior him to full citizenship, because the law imposes other conditions to be fulfilled before he can be admitted to citizenship. He can in no manner on account of it claim either the privileges or protection of a citizen. In relation should be called out of the United States, and remain tion to the State he intends renouncing, his declaration is abroad four years and eleven months, that time would not of itself a virtual disclaimer of its protection. He could not in an emergency honestly claim it, and if he did, we say that, knowing his declaration, his appeal could justly be naturalization which had been introduced, and thought it disregarded. In relation to these two secieties he stands, then, in a state of isolation. In relation to society at large, however, this isolation does not constitute him an outlaw, nor deprive him of that general protection which is found in the "necessary, internal, consciential law" of nations. By the assertion of his natural liberty and independence he becomes to all nations a foreigner; but, like every other foreigner, as long as he remains within a terthe passage of the bill, which required that the five years' ritory he is subject to its laws, and enjoys all the protection and advantages which the law or custom gives him. However anomalous this position may have been in ruder ages, it cannot be deemed irregular in the present advanced state of civilization, intercourse, and christianity. stands, if any person, after notifying his intention to be- It seems to me, moreover, to be a logical sequence of the

dence of five years within the territory of the United States as a qualification for citizenship; but experience taught the hardship of this requirement, and it was repealed. The repeal did not earry with it any promise, direct or implied, of protection. The alien who after his declaration goes without the territory of the United States does so at his own risk, but is still under the general protection of the laws of nations, as interpreted and applied The bill from the Senate to amend an act entitled "An by us. As long as he does no wrong, no wrong upon the inact for the regulation of seamen on board the public and ternal consciential principle should be done to him. Reparation for injury to him cannot be demanded by us. ergy, self-denial, and others of the rarest qualification But when in his person the welfare and safety of society at large are attacked, and an American interpretation of Hime and put upon its final passage. Mr. B. explained the international law violently and emphatically denied, we monly called expectations. Take two boys of the same hold that the United States have the right to intervene interpreted by the courts of the State of New York, for their vindication. Such we hold to have been the case in the Kosta affair, and as such we hold Capt. Ingnawho, after declaring their intention to become natural- HAM's conduct justifiable. The responsibility of his aclzed, had left the country as volunteers for Mexico, and tion without the instructions of his Government forms no there will be a mighty difference between them. You part of this discussion. That is a matter between him and the constituted authorities. If he has done wrong, and the constituted authorities. If he has done wrong, his action can be repudiated, and reparation made to bill, and urged the necessity of passing it. Those who Austria. Under the circumstances, a prompt and decided course was necessary, and we esteem it to be of much more importance to the interests of mankind and the within the wording of the present law, and were forced welfare of society that a life should be saved wrongfully, to lose all the time they were thus absent, though they than that it should be permitted to be sacrificed by the

From 1813 to 1848 our law required a continued resi-

ACCIDENTS AT BOSTON .- Mr. WM. LAWLER WAS acciden tally killed at the gas-house on Friday evening by being crushed with a piece of machinery which fell upon him. He had been superintendent of the works for twenty-five years. On Saturday morning, as Mr. Joseph Gran, an People. aged musician, was passing up Milk street, he was struck by some projecting boards on a wagon directly behind striction was for a very different purpose than to both legs being cut off and the limbs terribly crushed. He died in two or three hours, aged 85 years.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

We select for the amusement of our readers some tems from late Washington letters to Northern papers:

"Mr. Mancy, the Secretary of State, had nothing to racts from Mr. Dickinson's speech in 1847, or with the ditorial comments accompanying it."

A Cabinet Minister is charged, by telegraphic nessage, with writing something, or saying som thing, or doing something to give the quidnunc matter to talk about, and next day the story is by letter contradicted; so it serves for material for two despatches.

The following despatch to various Northern pa pers is a novelty, and the article referred to appeared in the "Union" just as was predicted :

"SEPTEMBER 12 .- The 'Union' of to-morrow will con ain an authoritative paragraph touching the President's feelings in regard to the Syracuse Convention, which I deem of sufficient importance to transmit entire, and verbatim. It is as follows :

"'THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. This important body will assemble this day at Syracuse, and the Democracy of the country will watch its proceedings with great interest. It will be deemed a matter of congratulation by all the friends of the Democratic cause if those proceedings shall result in harmonizing the untection on the mere ground of humanity, however it may be admitted in the actions of individuals, strike us as a sufficient argument in a question involving the rights and obligations of nations.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Kosta affair has deservedly excited much sympathy throughout the world, and is to us in America of peculiar interest. The facts of the case, as we gether the second of the se

The following item, however, makes up in interest and value for the insignificancy of others:

"FROM WASHINGTON .- The despatches last night state that Gen. Cass, in a very recent letter to the President. f the most cordial character, assures him of his high ersonal and political regard, and declares that no Presilent ever had so many difficulties to encounter; that his ourse has been wise, judicious, and patriotic; and that the writer will accept no position under Government, but that, as a Senator, the President can rely upon his hearty support of the Administration. Secretary McClelland has received a letter of like import."

A banquet took place in this city on Saturday evening last, which, as a local incident, we might not have considered it worth while to notice, but as a political one, which it was in its design and character, we shall give an account of to our readers. The dinner was given chiefly by citizens from Tennessee and other States visiting the city, ostensibly in compliment to General Gideon J. Pillow and the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Tennessee; but, judging from the toasts and the tenor of the chief speeches, its main purpose was to spread the doctrine of "manifest destiny" and the acquisition of Cuba. The second toast was Cuba and the last toast was still Cuba

Some writer in the Washington Union seems to e paying Senator DICKINSON off for abusing the Administration. The article shows that Mr. Dicknson was in favor of the Wilmot proviso as late as 1847. We wonder if it can be so, and could the Virginia delegation have known it when they were going so strong for Mr. Dickinson in the Baltimore onvention. The announcement may make some of them open their eyes. Verily, if Mr. Dickinson is not sound on that question, what Northern Demoerat is?-Richmond Whig.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, on the 10th instant, by his neighbors of Charlottesville and its vicinity.

August says: "Affairs in relation to Peru and Bolivia remain the same as reported three months ago, all the Peruvian naval forces being stationed at Anima, and near tut, no James was done. On the 18th Walker and his est point to the Bolivian cerritory, and I think it will all two brothers, Arrapin and Ammon, with many of the card in a flash. On the 28th of July was the anniversary of Peruvian independence, which was celebrated in due style."

WHAT RAILROADS EFFECT .- The city of Louisville (Ky.) in 1838 had not a single railroad running into her limits we require of an alien is a declaration under oath of a Since then she has subscribed to different roads the amount of three millions of dollars. The value of the property in Louisville in 1848, when she entered upon the grand scheme of railroad building, was a little over \$16,000,000; now, after five years, it is a little less that \$20,000,000. and the city was never increasing more rapidly in sist the weak settlements on the route, reconnoitre, and population and never exhibited more evidences of general

> A physician of Paris states that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life. The fact is worth knowing, if it be a jury; and on the same night they stole several head of

Business Talent .- The Newburyport Herald, in giving an obituary notice of a young and talented merchant, makes the following truthful remarks:

There are many among the leading classes of politicians and schoolmen who are apt to assume to themselves more importance in the community than belongs to them, who underrate the necessity and the usefulness of the successful and energetic business man. This is not the place to argue which is the highest order of talent and which is the most useful to the community. It is undeniable, however, that to conduct a large business successfully, for a long term of years, is the rarest qualification to be While there are, no doubt, hundreds of young men who have the material out of which are made patriotic and ardent politicians, claiming to ascend to the high places of power for the good of the people, and willing to serve their country with most patriotic de-votion for a share of the loaves and fishes; and hundreds nore capable of becoming, in their own estimation at least, social, moral, and religious reformers of the first water, it is doubtful if there can be found ten who, giving them all the opportunities and advantages they sh lesire, would be able to do their part in upholding the pecuniary resources and the industry of the community with a good share of business ability.

may enter into business recklessly with means or credit obtained by accident, inheritance, or finesse, and lourish for a time; perhaps by accident, like the gambler, if they retire from the field when their pockets are full, secure a fortune, and it is no warrant of ability; but management of a large business is a proof of ability, en

ossessed by mankind.

Nothing in this world is so fatal to the development of the intellectual powers of the young as what are comage, and, as nearly as may be, of the same capabilities Inform one the he is the heir to a large fortune, which one day or other must come into his possession; tell the other that he has not a sixpence to depend on, but must

Harvard College opens this year with the largest classes ever known at that institution, the under-graduates numbering 355. The number of students connected with the other professional school of the College has not been definitely ascertained, but will swell the sum total to about PERRY'S VICTORY .- The anniversary of Perry's victory

on Lake Erie was celebrated with great spirit at New-port (R. I.) on the 10th instant. The public buildings

were decorated with flags and banners, and the steam-

boat Perry went on an excursion with a large company of

FATAL Accident.-The oldest son of Mr. John W. Hall, re by some projecting boards on a wagon directly behind him, and knocked down so that his legs dropped over the curb-stone. He was immediately run over by the wagon, both legs being cut off and the limbs terribly crushed. He died in two or three hours, aged 85 years.

He of the projecting boards on a wagon directly behind it, in Montgomery county, aged about twelve years, was killed a few days ago by the falling of a barrel of water upon him. He had put the barrel in a cart in John W. Hall, rePROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN CHILE.

Recent measures of more immediate and general utility-the-great railroads and flour mills in Chile, of whose progress the papers generally advise usinduce us to refer to works patronised by that young lo with the communication in the Union furnishing ex- Government not less interesting to a portion of our

> In 1833 authority was given M. CLAUDE GAY, a French paturalist, to collect data for the compilation of a work embracing the political and physical histories of the country in their widest sense. Of the political history the first volume appeared in 1844. One of botany followed the succeeding year, and subsequently ten others have been published, which embrace continuations of the same subjects and the former. The natural history, antiquities, customs, and scenery are illustrated by about 200 superb folio plates, colored by the best artists. The civil and political history fills five royal 8vo. volumes, including one of documents. Of the natural history, seven similar volumes have reached the United States, and the publications to embrace its geography and statistics are still in progress. This great national work, brought out in formation that this wonderful head was taken from the of documents. Of the natural history, seven similar Paris in the highest style of art, would do honor to any nation. Probably incompleteness has prevented it being more generally known, only three, or at most four, copies of the portions published having reached this country. One of these was presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the Minister Plenipotentiary.

Next we find her authorizing a topographical and geo ogical survey, under the direction of a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Paris, M. AIME PIRRIS. According to the report of the Minister of the Interior to Congress, maps had been completed of the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso, and Acanoagua; but as yet only the text of the reports has been printed.

Schools for gratuitous instruction in the mechanic arts, in agriculture, in painting, and in music were organized during the administration of the late President, General BULNES, and are now in successful operation.

Four years ago our Government sent an astronomical expedition to that country for specific objects; and its observatories were no sooner erected at Santiago than the official paper of Chile brought us intelligence that application had been made to Lieut. GILLISS by the Minister to instruct three young men in practical astronomy. During the residence of our expedition interest for the promotion of astronomy increased. The climate is unsurpassed for observations : it would be a just subject of national pride to establish the first permanent observatory in South America. And when our officers had completed their labors the Government of Chile immediately offered to purchase every thing as it stood. Scarcely was this effected before we find a decree directing Senor Car-VALLO to obtain chronographic registers to aid their astronomer, Dr. Masta, a graduate of the University of Marburg; and the last mail brings us information that they have actually determined to send Dr. MASTA on an astronomical expedition to Peru. It was represented to the Minister of Public Instruction, under whose direction the observatory is, that the physical phenomena attending total eclipses of the sun had of late assumed new interest, rendering it particularly desirable that the eclipse of November 30th next should be observed by a competent person, and, as there were neither suitable instruments nor astronomers in Peru, the President of Chile

Few nations, it will thus be seen, have done so much for the encouragement of science and art as that founded by PEDRO DE VALDIVIA, and we repeat what we said on a somewhat similar occasion a few years since: "That perhaps which most tends to elevate the national character with contemporaries, which receives from the living gra titude and demands from posterity admiration, is the prosecution of science for a common benefit-an ability and disposition to increase and diffuse knowledge among

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN UTAH.

The Deseret News of the 30th of July makes mention of serious difficulties with the Indians. We copy from the News the following:

"On the 17th instant hostilities commenced by a menace on Springville, in Utah county, the the inhabitants receiving timely notice, and being numerous and watchful, no lamage was dene. On the 18th Walker and his son, in Utah county, and as Arrapin was riding from the town to his camp he passed by Alexander Keele, who was on guard, and, though another Indian was near by, (as near as the spectators could judge it was Arrapin,) shot Keele dead on the spot, and this, too, after having par-taken of a hospitable meal in the fort with all apparent friendliness. The Indians then moved up Petertneet Kanyon, the rear firing heavily as they passed upon some half dozen families in the Kanyon, but injuring nothing but their clothing, and leaving quite a quantity of balls in the buildings. On the 19th Col. Peter W. Conover started from Provo city with one hundred and fifty men, to asrendezvous, and await further orders at Manti, in San Pete valley, which place he reached on the evening of the 20th. Still the Indians were not idle on the night of the 19th, nor dismayed by the force sent out, but undertook to surprise the post at Pleasant creek, in San Pete county, and were fired upon by the guard, and it was supposed that one Indian was killed, the whites sustaining no in cattle from Manti, several miles south in the same coun-ty; stole several horses from Nephi city, in Juab county, and wounded William Jolly in the arm while on guard at Springville; thus demonstrating that they were in some force, very hostile, and seting in good concert. On the night of the 20th an attempt was made to steal horses from the Allread settlement, which is between Pleasan creek and Manti, and the guard was fired upon at Nephi city. On the 24th Clark Roberts was shot in the sh der and John Berry in the wrist by Indians secreted in the vacated houses at Summit creek. Roberts and Berry were bringing an express, and within twenty minutes af-ter they reached Provo city twenty mounted men were out in pursuit of the aggressors, with what success is not known. This is a brief detail of the events of the outbreak, so far as information has reached us, up to the 26th instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

"JULY 27.—We stop the press to announce further news from the seat of Indian hostilities, which arrived per express at half past seven this morning, from Colonel Peter W. Conover. Col. Conover states that a scouting party sent out by him from Manti, under command of Lieut. Col. Jabez Nowlin, fell in with a company of tweny or thirty Indians, on the 22d instant, about ten miles east of the Pleasant creek settlement, who were addressed by the interpreter of the party, and replied they were our enemies, and commenced firing; Col. Nowlin immediately charged upon them and killed six, the rest cattering and escaping; returned on the 24th with his company all safe. This completes the detail of acts and osses on either side up to date.'

The Governor, BRIGHAM Young, has issued a general order, imperatively ordering an abandonment of the smaller settlements, and a collection of the inhabitants and their cattle into the larger settlements, where the officers are directed to drill the militia, erect forts, and construct corrals for the cattle and horses. In other respects the colony seems to move on prosperously and harmoniously. The business of mining, especially for iron, is on the increase, and several woollen manufactories have been

STEALING .- There are more violations of the command. ment " Thou shalt not steal" than are enumerated in our criminal code or investigated by courts and juries. "Procrastination" long ago got a bad character as "the thief of time," but he is not the only one, and by no means the worst, of those who steal that priceless article. Puroiners of watches are not the only people who steal your "time." Bores of every variety and caibre, "smooth bores," and "screw bores," steal your time as freely as if it were of as much value to them as to you, which, by-the-bye, it never is, was, or will be. Then there thieves of ideas, a more excusable class of culprits, since the plea of extreme poverty can usually be urged in extenuation of the larceny. Another class of thieves are those who steal advice, mainly from doctors and lawyers. But here the punishment is pretty apt to hollow the offence. In the one case they may get "bam-boosled" and in the other poisoned. Sometimes, however, they only get rebuffed. "What shall I take, docthey only get rebuffed. said a sick miser, after boring a learned physician with a tedious statement of his case, and with the obvious expectation of getting an opinion for nothing. "Take?" said the shrewd disciple of Galen, "take medical advice, by all means!"—Boston Poet. CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The late arrival from San Juan brought San Francisco papers to the 16th ultimo. The "Alta California" supplies a summary of news since the departure of the previous steamer.

The general election largely engrossed public attention, the administration and opposition parties canvassing the state from one end to the other with unusual earnestness. The public printing during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1853, amounted to \$218,547, or more than half the officially estimated revenue of the State, and nearly equal to the amount which, according to the last annual port of the Comptroller, should cover the entire expenses of the comptroller, should cover the entire expenses of the government per annum. There were various printing accounts not yet rendered which would raise the aggregate sum to something between \$260,000 and \$300,000 for the last fiscal year. This and other profligate expenditures were the subject of censure, and it is thought would give great strength to the opposition.

We quote further from the Alta California of Au

The far-famed robber chieftain Joaquin was captured shoulders of some plebian robber, and that the real hero of so many romances, the veritable Joaquin, is quietly enjoying the fruits of his adventures at his native Intelligence from the North shows that there is danger

of the recurrence of Indian difficulties in that region Many depredations have been committed lately upon the whites, which will hardly go unrevenged.

Peter Smith was shot in the neck on the 3d of August

by Capt. Scott, in a duel, near this city. Smith died on the 7th. Both parties were in the Mexican war, in Col.

Davis's Mississippi regiment.

There have been a number of strikes among the laborers and mechanics. The day laborers are generally getting \$6 and the mechanics from \$8 to \$10.

A bill is before the Council to authorize a loan of

\$100,000 to build school houses. It will probably pass.
A spring, capable of furnishing fifty thousand gallone of excellent water daily, has been encountered in a tunnel of the Mountain Lake Water Company. It is thought that within six months the company will be able to furnish 3,000,000 of gallons of water daily in the city.

The editor of the Alta California, having visited the tunnel and spring above alluded to, says that the water

is still thirty-three feet deep in the shaft, and at one time was one hundred feet deep—ninety feet above the level of the lake and two hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea. The buckets employed in emptying the shaft go night and day, and pour out about 50,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, but the water falls very slowly. The water is clear and fine, and better than that of the lake or

of any of the adjacent springs.

Copper ore containing fifty-five per cent. of copper had been taken from a newly-discovered mine, between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, about nine miles from

The flour mills in San Francisco, seven in number, produce daily an aggregate of 435 barrels; six in the country, about 275 barrels; while many are being enlarged, and new ones are building, the result of which will be a daily aggregate product of 1,850 barrels.

Very flattering accounts are received from various mines

The San Francisco Herald reports that the taxable pro-perty of San Francisco has increased within a single year from \$19,000,000 to \$30,050,477,or full sixty-four per cent. The Placer (California) Times has the following in relation to the survey of the Passes in the Sierra

Nevada mountains: "Senator Gwin returned to this city yesterday, after an absence of three weeks, engaged in exploring the passes in the Sierra Nevada, near the junction with the Coast promptly directed him to dispatch Dr. Masta for the purpose.

Range. His examinations have proved very satisfactory. He ascended the dividing ridge which separates the great Tulare and San Joaquin valleys from the valley that extends to the Colorado river, from which point Monte de Diablo on the north and the foot of the great Canon of the Colorado—each near three hundred miles distant— are distinctly visible. With the exception of this dividing ridge, which can be overcome by a tunnel not exceeding a mile and a half in extent, a railroad can be made from the Colorado river to Suisun Bay without an excavation, embankment, or bridge. This of course lo-cates the road on the west side of Tulare Lake and the San Joaquin river; but the country east of the lake and river is one of the most productive in the United States, is a dead level, watered by a dozen rivers and creeks, which must be bridged, but the expense will be of no consideration compared to the additional advantages that will result from locating the road in so rich and populous

a country.
"Senator Gwin was accompanied in his explorations by a number of the most experienced mountaineers in the country, with intelligent officers of the army and citizens from various services of the State, all of whom entertain from various sasting of the State, all of whom entertain and doubt of the entire practicability of this route for the great National Railroad. The journey was attended with great labor and exposure to the intense heat of the sun, when the thermometer frequently rose to 125 deg. in the bridge. Nothing, therefore, can be said here that may bridge.

"Senator Gwin met Lieut. Williamson's surveying party at Fort Miller on the 3d July. The party left on that day for King's river, where the party would divide. The one acting under Lieut. Williamson will make a thorough survey of Walker's Pass, and the other, under Lieut. Peake, will proceed to the Tejon Pass, survey it accurately, and also examine a great depression in the mountain between Walker's and Tejon Passes, where the Indians say a better pass than either can be found. Lieut. Williamson will then proceed to the Colorado, and down that river to the mouth of the Gila, making a thorough examination of the great valley and desert between the Sierra Nevada and coast range of mountains to the Colo-He will then continue his survey from the mouth of the Gila to San Diego, where his party will be disbanded. This is one of the most important exploring parties ever organized under the Government, and the most beneficial results must flow from it. It is confidently expected that the report of this party will be made in time for the action of Congress at the beginning of the next session.

"Lieut. Williamson commenced his survey and passed through Livermore's Ranch, where he discovered a canon several hundred feet below the usual wagon road. is a matter of great importance to the people of San Fran-cisco, offering as it does assurance that the National Road, when completed, must terminate near the great commercial metropolis of the Pacific."

A SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE .- While the milking of your cows is going on let your pans be placed in a ket-tle of boiling water. Turn the milk into one of the pans taken from the kettle, and cover the same with one of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole of the milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter. Try this, dairy-

FALL OF TABLE ROCK .- The Rochester Democrat says that it is a relief to hear that Table Rock at Niagara Falls has fallen. Hundreds ventured upon and some under it every day. On the day before it fell the Editor saw crowds walking over it with apparent unconcern. It is fortunate, too, that the occurrence took place so early is fortunate, too, that the occurrence took place so early is fortunate, too, that the occurrence took place so early is fortunate. in the morning, as in half an hour it is probable that many visiters would have been standing upon the rock. Three masses fell, first the shale, then the large portion of table rock, and in a few minutes after its small remainder. There was no person under the sheet of water when the rock fell, but several persons were dressing for the expedition. The fallen mass completely obstructs the pathway that leads under the great sheet of water, and is of such magnitude that it is supposed no effort will be made to throw it into the river. Indeed, the prevailing sentiment at the Falls was decidedly against its removal, as it is evident to every one who knows the locality that there has at all times been hazard in going under the sheet.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE NEW WORLD .- The board of lo cal inspectors of steam boilers at New York, having completed their examination of witnesses in relation to the causes of the explosion on board the steamer New World in July, have censured Mr. Washington Haws, the chief engineer, and revoked his license, thus suspending him for the remainder of the period for which his license was

The Staunton Spectator learns that there is a force of six hundred men at work upon the temporary track across is nothing to prevent the manufacture of this kind of wine the Blue Ridge. The work will be finished by the 1st

Who ever knew a man disposed to scorn the humble that was not himself a fit object of scorn to the poorest If you put two persons in the same bedroom, one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first.

ed in New York. It will be called Merckultek Lafia, which means the Hungarian Exile's Journal. "Shannon Hill," on the Shenandoah river, opposite

A weekly paper in the Magyar language is to be start

the Shannondale Springs, (Va.) was recently sold to Mr.

DEATH OF A VETERAX.—The York (Pa.) Free Press announces the death of Mr. John Grissinger, at Lewisburg, in the 98th year of his age. He was a veteran of the Revolution, and leaves, as near as can be ascertained, 382 relatives, viz: 14 children, 123 grand-children, 242 great-grand-children, and 8 great-great-grand-children.

SIX MONTHS IN ITALY, by GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD, in 2 vols. Boston, Ticknon & Co. Washington, Taylor & Maury.

From the high eulogium passed on the Roman law and the forum, in page 294, we would infer that the writer of these volumes is a lawyer; and, from internal evidence scattered through the pages, we should pronounce him a gentleman of amiable disposition, a sound jurist, and a ripe classical scholar. Not biased by education, not bristling with prejudices, national or religious, did he visit the fand of the Olive and the Eternal City; but, with that happy fund of good temper and intelligence which distinguish the American traveller in Europe, he appears to have passed unruffled through the vexatious ordeal of mendacious Vetturini, conscientious Landlords, and swarming Sanguisugi.

We quote the judicious remarks of the author on the Apparatus Criticus, the pre-requisites for every traveller about to visit Italy :

"All persons who travel at all visit Italy. No other country combines so many attractions or speaks with so many different voices of invitation. Not to be drawn to Italy, not to be grateful for having seen it, not to remem-ber it with vivid interest, is to be indifferent to every thing that took place before we ourselves were born. No other country has been so fruitful of great men, no one has passed through such historical changes. The paths of the statesman, the scholar, the christian pilgrim, and the artist will meet upon her soil as a focal point of at-

"A perfect preparation for Italy falls not within the ower of man; for that would include a knowledge of Roman history, Roman literature, and Roman law; of Italian history and Italian literature; of the history of the christian church, and of art in all its forms.

"It is a consoling reflection, however, that every scrap of knowledge tells. The scholar who has merely read Virgil has in Italy a sensible advantage over him who has not. Lat every one, therefore, who contemplates a

virgil has in Italy a sensible advantage over him who has not. Let every one, therefore, who contemplates a tour through this classic land, occupy his mind vigorously in the needful preparation. The more learning the better; but a little is not dangerous. An ignorant man in Italy is a blind man in a picture gallery.

A New Englander himself, our tourist discourses somewhat irreverently of his elder brethren:

"It need hardly be said that the English at Rome are ot popular, either with the Italians or with their fellowsojourners from other lands. They form the subject of innumerable caricatures, and hardly a book of travels appears in any language but their own, which is not seasoned with stories—good, if not true—of English phlegm, English rudeness, or English eccentricity."

On the mooted question of the celibacy of the clergy our author has recorded his own notions. A masterly liscussion of the topic will be found in page 356, vol. 1. We have been much edified by the spirit of mild phiosophy and liberality running through these pages. A vein of humor and repose pervades the narrative, enlivened at times with a glowing description. We conclude with that of Vespers:

"My most delightful recollections of St. Peter's are connected with the Sunday Vespers, which I never failed to attend. They were performed in one of the side chapels, and lasted about an hour. The music was of a peculiar kind, such as can hardly be heard out of Rome; not som-bre and monotonous, like that which we usually hear in Protestant churches, but music which was at once elaborate, expressive, and sacred; weaving solemn airs into a complicated tissue of harmony. The voices were not of the first class, but they were admirably trained, and the performers sang with the unconscious ease with which common men talk. Without pretending to understand and interpret all the language which music speaks to a trained ear, I felt that the highest charm of music was there, and that the strains were in unison with the scene and that the strains were in unison with the sceneand the day. Before the close of the services the shades
of evening began to settle upon the church, and the distant arches were shrouded with the grey veil of twilight.
A silence, deep, palpable, and overpowering, came down
upon the scene the moment the voices had ceased. The
power of such moments and such influences can be felt,
but not described. What we see is blended with what
we hope or what we mourn. The gloom is peopled with
airy shapes, and visionary voices are mingled with the airy shapes, and visionary voices are mingled with the sounds which die along the arches. As forms grow dim and shadowy, the shadows become substantial. The living and the lifeless change places. The kneeling monk be-comes a statue, and some wandering ray of light, falling upon the drapery of a female saint, gives to the marble a momentary touch of life."

ELFAMMIS OF KHETORIC, by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. New York, HARPERS. Washington, Taylor & Maury.

add to the reputation of these classics, except, perhaps, that numerous additions have been made in this edition. chiefly on the illustrations : for rhetoric, like logic, being an instrumental art, and having no subject-matter of its own, the examples and illustrations are of course boundless, as is the range of those arts themselves.

NEW WORK ON THE APOCALYPSE.

Messrs. Editors: In your notice of a "new work of surpassing interest" about to appear simultaneously in England and the United States, entitled "The Apocalypse Unveiled: The Day of Judgment, the Resurrection, and the Millenium presented in a new light; the Repossession of Palestine by the Jews, and their Conversion to Christ as their Messiah." are you not unconsciously doing some injustice, by omission, to the American author of a great work on the same subject which was published in England originally, and the American reprint of which is now before me, published by Fowlers and Wells, New York, in 1851, entitled " Elpis Israel ; being an Exposition of the Kingdom of God, with reference to the Time of the End and the Age to Come," by JOHN THOMAS, M.D.? The interpretations and conclusions shadowed forth in

the coming publication to which you refer have been already formally and most ably argued in "Elpis Israel". some three years ago. It is divided into three parts, constituting a volume of four hundred pages. Part first is devoted to the "Rudiments of the World," part second to "The Things of the Kingdom of God," part third to "The Kingdoms of the World in their Relation to the ston, then Foreign Secretary of England. From its pages have been compiled a pamphlet in England entitled "The Coming Struggle among the Nations," &c., which has already passed through an edition of seventy-three thousand, and has been elaborately reviewed in the April number (1853) of Blackwood's Magazine. This work may be had of its author, who is also the Editor of "The Herald of the Kingdom and Age to Come," at No. 234 Wooster street, New York.

Without any personal interest in it, but regarding it as a very extraordinary book, and as presenting a comprehensive key to the understanding of the present tangled web of European affairs, I venture to commend it. through your columns, to the attention of the intelligent inquirer into the future of the nations and kingdoms of the world.

Scurpersong Wine .- We see in the columns of the Alabama Planter a description of the wine made from the Scuppernong Grape. The wine is described as being of a rich, light amber color, and really delicious. There in West Florida, where the scuppernong vine grows most luxuriantly. The average yield out West of an acre of vineyard is two hundred gallons of wine, which will sell for one dollar per gallon. Now, this is a good deal better than raising cotton or almost any other crop, for the labor attending the cultivation of a vineyard is compara-tively light. We wish that some individual in the West plant vines, manufacture wine, and thus demonstrate the capability of our much maligned soil to produce something besides pineknots .- Milton Courier.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania will be held at Pittsburgh on September 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. The premiums, silver medals and silver plate, offered exceed in value \$5,000. is provided that the exhibiters must become members of the society, which is done by paying one dollar, and have before Tuesday, the 27th, and that all articles and animals, except horses, must be brought within the enclo-